

tween them on April 7 prior to that date if they have not been able to settle them.

I suggest further that to show their good faith the parties to the dispute also announce their willingness to have a responsible public official, such as the ones whom I shall suggest, empowered to select an arbitrator whose decision they will agree in advance shall be final and binding upon them. I have selected several names somewhat at random. I selected them because I believed that these men would see to it that an impartial arbiter or board of arbitration would be selected for the settlement of this dispute. The parties to the dispute need not select anyone from the list of names I am about to enumerate, but may choose anyone else they want to agree upon.

I suggest, nevertheless, Mr. President, that they agree on a responsible public official, such as the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Schwollenbach, or the Director of Conciliation, Mr. Warren, or Mr. John Steelman, one of the able administrative assistants to the President and one of the best-qualified labor-relations men in the United States, or the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Clark, or an ex-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Roberts, or someone else of high standing in the official life of America.

I make that suggestion, Mr. President, because I think the suggestion itself challenges the leaders of labor in the telephone industry and the leaders on the industry side of the table and puts it squarely up to them as to whether or not they really mean it when they say, as they have said publicly, that they believe in good-faith collective bargaining, and, as I understand, they also believe in peaceful procedures for the settlement of labor disputes.

As we in this Eightieth Congress are faced with the complex and difficult problems of labor legislation, with the myriad of suggestions which are being made to us for extreme legislation, I think certainly someone ought to raise his voice and say quite frankly to American labor and to American industry, both of whom, in my judgment, will be losers if extreme legislation is passed. The time has come, gentlemen, for you to show your good faith. Demonstrate to the American people that you will save them from the tremendous economic loss which would be sure to flow from "pulling the plug," so to speak, on April 7, and disrupting the telephone industry, by a strike. I repeat that, in my judgment, a strike is absolutely unnecessary and totally uncalled for if the leaders of the industry on both sides of the table will measure up to their public responsibility.

EXEMPTION OF EMPLOYERS FROM LIABILITY FOR PORTAL-TO-PORTAL WAGES IN CERTAIN CASES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2157) to define and limit the jurisdiction of the courts to regulate actions arising under certain laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. It is manifest we cannot conclude action on the pending bill this evening, and unless the Senator from Michigan desires to proceed at this time—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. In accordance with the plan which was announced last week, it is the intention to hold a session tomorrow and a session tomorrow night in the hope that by that time we may be able to finish action upon the portal-to-portal bill. I may say further that the session tomorrow is planned to continue right through without any recess. Members of the Senate will have to get their suppers when and if they can get them.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,
The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Garrison Norton, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of State; and
David M. Maynard, of California, and sundry other persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers and secretaries in the diplomatic service.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. WHITE. I see on the Executive Calendar a number of nominations. I think all of them with a single exception, are controversial, and there is general agreement that they should go over. There is, however, one nomination concerning which, so far as I am informed, there is no ground of complaint and no opposition. I therefore ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the nomination of Edward Mount Webster to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Edward Mount Webster, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for the unexpired term of 7 years from July 1, 1942.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask that the President may be notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be so notified.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, because of the desire of the majority leader to recess at this time, I ask unanimous consent that I may be recognized at the convening of the session of the Senate tomorrow.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, before the request is put let me say that I hope

the Senator from Michigan will be recognized on tomorrow, but I fear we are falling into a unanimous-consent habit of attempting to control who shall speak on the following day. Obviously such a unanimous-consent agreement cannot be binding under the rule. Who shall gain the floor tomorrow depends entirely on whom the Chair will recognize. I merely mention that because I have noticed that Senators have gradually been falling into the habit of making unanimous-consent requests of this character, and for the benefit of some new Members who may not know the rule I will say that this practice will not hold water if the rule is invoked. I sincerely hope the Senator from Michigan will gain the floor on tomorrow, and I am sure he will.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am familiar with the rule, and I will attempt on tomorrow to obtain the floor at the convening of the Senate.

RECESS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 19, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate March 18 (legislative day of February 19), 1947:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Edward Mount Webster to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for the unexpired term of 7 years from July 1, 1942.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thou who art at the right hand of our Father, we come to Thee as little children, for we know how imperfect we are. Abide with us each succeeding day; root and ground us in the unchangeable truth that right is on the side of this universe. Thou light of the faithful and master of all good workmen, sanctify to each one of us our kindred aims; lift our hearts above all failure and misunderstanding unto more perfect labor.

As Lord of all and yet servant of all, let Thy kingly truth permeate our souls, that we may be fortified with that wisdom which gives encouragement and which seals the public confidence. Within the range of our duty and the mastery of our powers, help us to find and discern Thee, and to keep before us these immortal injunctions: know thyself, control thyself, and give thyself. O America, be not disquieted within thee; hope thou in God, for we shall yet praise Him, who is the health of our countenance. Through Christ and in His name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution to print for the use of the Committee on Finance additional copies of Senate Report No. 610, Seventy-sixth Congress, entitled "Survey of Experience in Profit Sharing and Possibilities of Incentive Taxation."

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the first issue of the Daily Digest was distributed this morning and I was particularly glad to have it as I have been wondering what has become of the budget resolution—House Concurrent Resolution 20.

As will be recalled, a Joint Committee on the Legislative Budget was appointed immediately after Congress convened. After passing through a long period of somnolence, it finally reported the concurrent resolution on February 15—the last day permissible under the law—now something more than a month ago.

The resolution was passed by both Houses and, following routine procedure, was eventually sent to conference—since which time it has not been heard of. All this is now ancient history but miles of headlines were written about it when it was the chief legislative topic in the press earlier in the session.

From the beginning, the futility of attempting to write a Federal budget without hearings and adequate data was generally recognized and on this side of the aisle we earnestly recommended postponement until definite information was available—and especially until the meeting of the Moscow Conference.

When the resolution came before the House we offered a motion to delay further action until April. It is gratifying to note that our counsel and advice has evidently been accepted and approved and that the resolution has been pigeonholed pending developments permitting intelligent action on a national budget.

Mr. Speaker, we commend this well-considered delay as timely and convincing evidence of real and constructive statesmanship. The only regret is that the delay was not agreed on at the time the resolution of postponement was offered as it would have saved a vast amount of time and greatly expedited the work of the Congress. The session is nearly half gone and only one annual appropriation bill has passed the House. The work of the House is further behind than ever before within the memory of any Member of Congress. The time and attention of the leadership of both Houses has been consumed in the consideration of a resolution which is, at best, merely advisory.

Actual retrenchment and economy can be achieved only through reduction of

appropriations in the supply bills and the longer the bills are delayed the longer we must wait for factual data on which to base any proposal for reduction of taxes or curtailment of the national debt.

It is to be hoped the appropriation bills will be reported and passed as expeditiously as possible. On this side of the aisle we are ready and anxious to cooperate in cutting every reducible item to the bone. We hope to have that opportunity in the near future.

THE LATE EDGAR CLARENCE ELLIS

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound regret that I inform the House of the death last Saturday evening of the Honorable Edgar Clarence Ellis, who served during five terms as a Republican Member of this House, representing the old Fifth District of Missouri. Mr. Ellis was 92 years old. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

Mr. Ellis served in this body in the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses, 1905–09; the Sixty-seventh Congress, 1921–23; the Sixty-ninth Congress, 1925–27; and the Seventy-first Congress, 1929–31. His district included all of Jackson County, Mo., which has since been divided into the fourth and fifth districts. I have the privilege and honor of representing the Fifth District of Missouri, once ably and faithfully represented by this distinguished citizen of Kansas City.

There are few Members now in this House who will recall Mr. Ellis. Only one of the present members of the Missouri delegation, the Honorable CLARENCE CANNON, served with him here. He will be remembered for his towering stature in both physique and ability; for his keen understanding of the legislative problems of his day and his forthright approach to them; for his integrity and splendid qualities of character; and for the superb quality of metaphor and persuasion which characterized his extraordinary eloquence.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REEVES. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Being one of the few present Members who served with Mr. Ellis, and having known him quite well, I endorse what the gentleman has said. I call attention to the fact that Mr. Ellis had one quality most necessary to make a worthy and efficient Congressman: he had the courage of his convictions.

He was a real American in whom the elements were so mixed that "nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

Mr. REEVES. I thank the gentleman for that well-deserved tribute to the memory of our late colleague.

In the hard-fought campaign of last year Mr. Ellis appeared at Kansas City and spoke in my behalf. He was then 91 years of age, but his vigor was unimpaired, his mind was alert and clear, and

he spoke with a fresh enthusiasm which was deeply stirring.

His life was rich and full, and ended suddenly, quietly, calmly, in the way which every man covets for himself.

So be my passing.

My task accomplished and the long day done.

My wages taken and in my heart

Some late lark's singing.

Let me be gathered to the quiet West

The sundown, splendid and serene.

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REEVES. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. It was my privilege to serve with Edgar Ellis in the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Congresses. Due to the fact that he had previously served intermittently in the House, he was looked upon as one of the elder statesmen and all members of the delegation consulted with him on all important matters touching the interests of the State and our section of the Mississippi Valley.

He was particularly interested in the development of our waterways and exercised in many instances a determining influence on legislation before the House relating to interstate commerce and the development of national resources.

He was one of the kindest men I have ever known and was always ready to step across party lines to do a favor or serve a mutual interest. His service in the Congress adds luster to the fame of his State and only his advancing age precluded his further participation in the activities of the forum which he so enjoyed and in which he attained such success. He passed on in the fullness of time—with the sun low on the horizon—and with the regard and affection of all those fortunate to be associated with him here on this floor.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF COMMUNISM IN ACTION

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 17) authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 754, Seventy-ninth Congress, entitled "Communism in Action," with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 2, strike out "500" and insert "425."
Line 7, strike out "125" and insert "50."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

OUTLAWING COMMUNISTS

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I am not going to oppose these amendments, but instead of cutting down the number of copies to be printed it seems to me the number should have been increased.

All real Americans have come to recognize at last that communism is the enemy of American institutions.

Time and time again we have shown on this floor that the leaders of the Communist Party have announced that what they propose to do is to destroy this

Government and set up a Soviet government in its place; and the head of the Communist Party in this country, William Z. Foster, has said "that behind that government will stand the Red army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Their members and former members—and remember, there are no former members except the ones who have been expelled from the Communist Party—are subjected to a terror that mankind has scarcely known in all history. If you doubt that, read Jan Valtin's *Out of the Night*. Just read the first few chapters.

In addition, they are out to destroy Christianity throughout the world and everything based on Christian principles.

They tell you they are for destroying the capitalist system. What do they mean by the capitalist system? They mean the right to own your home, your farm, your factory, or your store—the right to own private property. They mean to wipe out all of that and spread over America, and over every other country in the world, the horrible terrors that are now imposed upon the suffering people of Europe.

They prate about democracy. There is no more democracy in a Communist country today than there is in the penitentiary of Mississippi, New York, Texas, Connecticut, Georgia, or Iowa.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the gentleman think we should vote against concurrence in the Senate amendments?

Mr. RANKIN. No; I am not opposing the amendments.

On yesterday we had what someone has called a revival of righteousness in the Supreme Court. That august body decided that we had a right to knock every Communist off the Federal pay roll. I am in favor of beginning now and getting every one of them off the Federal pay roll without delay.

I saw in this morning's paper where a Red professor in Columbia University was attacking the Committee on Un-American Activities. His name is mentioned 22 times in the last report of the Dies committee.

They now invoke the Constitution and say it is unconstitutional to throw these enemies of America off the Federal pay roll. It reminds me of what Secretary Weeks told us once. He said that when the policemen in Boston went on strike, all the thugs went to breaking in and robbing stores, just taking the goods out by the armload. One of these looters undertook to take an armload of goods away from another one, and the other person instinctively yelled for the police.

So if these Reds, these Communists, these enemies of America who are poisoning the minds of your children through our educational institutions, and who are using the mails to spread their poison and hatred for America and everything based on constitutional government, if these enemies of America who are trying to undermine and destroy our economic system and enslave the American people now invoke the Constitution to protect them from justice at the hands of the American people, it is not going to work.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include as part of my remarks a bill which I have introduced to outlaw communism in America. It may need some minor amendments, but it is heading in the right direction.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

(The bill is as follows:)

Be it enacted etc.—

LEGISLATIVE FINDING AND DECLARATION

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby finds and declares that—

(1) attempts by Communist sympathizers to secure election to public office in the United States;

(2) the teaching of Communist views in public or private schools, colleges, or universities in the United States; and

(3) the sending of Communist literature through the United States mails, are un-American activities which constitute a dangerous threat to our Government, to our democratic institutions, and to the freedom and security of the people of the United States; and the enactment of this act is a necessary exercise of legislative power to protect and maintain our form of Government and the American way of life.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. As used in this act—

(1) The term "Communist Party" means the political party now known as the Communist Party of the United States of America, whether or not any change is hereafter made in such name.

(2) The term "publication" means any letter, writing, circular, post card, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, book, or other publication.

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN ACTS

SEC. 3. (a) It shall be unlawful for an individual to file as a candidate for, or otherwise to attempt to secure election to, any Federal or State elective office (1) as the candidate of the Communist Party, or (2) if such individual is a member of the Communist Party.

(b) It shall be unlawful, in any course of instruction or teaching in any public or private school, college, or university, to advocate, or to express or convey the impression of sympathy with or approval of, communism or Communist ideology.

(c) It shall be unlawful to send or attempt to send through the United States mails any publication the whole or any part of which advocates, or the whole or any part of which expresses or conveys the impression of sympathy with or approval of, communism or Communist ideology.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS

SEC. 4. Whoever violates any provision of section 3 (a), or willfully violates any provision of section 3 (b) or (c), of this act, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to point out that all the amendments do is to reduce the number of copies available for the Senate, but do not change the number available for the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 150), which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That JAMES C. DAVIS, of the State of Georgia, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on the District of Columbia.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

AMENDING FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 148, Rept. No. 162) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2413) to amend the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

DISTRIBUTION AND PRICE OF SUGAR

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 149, Rept. No. 163), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 146, to extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar, and for other purposes, and all points of order against the said joint resolution are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency now in the bill and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and

report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and the amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL AFFAIRS OF COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the members of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs of the Committee on the District of Columbia be authorized to sit, notwithstanding the House may be in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order I have for this afternoon may be canceled and that I may address the House for 30 minutes on Monday, following the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 1 hour today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. ROHRBAUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor advocating Federal support for public education.

Mr. SUNDSTROM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by George E. Stringfellow on Thomas Alva Edison.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include excerpts in each.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials.

Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a letter which appeared in the public press.

TRANSHIPMENT OF OUR WAR DEAD TO AMERICA

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, when this House authorized the transshipment to the United States of such of the bodies of our war dead as might be requested by their next of kin, I expressed on this floor the earnest hope that all possible effort be made to give a true picture to the bereaved families. I had just been in England and in France where I had seen the earnestness with which the graves registration units persisted in their identification efforts, and the tender reverence with which they performed their difficult and tragic task.

No country has gathered together all that was visible of its gallant dead as we have done. Nowhere in all the world is there such peace and beauty as in the American cemeteries, no matter where they are to be found.

Very recently the War Department sent out letters to the families of those whose loved ones lie in the consecrated soil of far-away lands asking what might be their desire in the matter. Soon after there was printed in many newspapers in this country a courageous and forthright letter written by Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr.

In it she says:

Will it comfort you to hear that your soldier is being shipped home in a box or an urn to be reburied? What will come home to you isn't what you love.

Will it ease your grief or make you happier to know that some young soldier, drafted to serve our country overseas, is digging up these poor bones?

Every good soldier I have ever known wanted to be buried where he fell. Mine did. Our dead have earned the right to rest in peace.

Mr. Speaker, that the House may have the full text of Mrs. Patton's letter, I have secured unanimous consent to include it in the extension of my remarks appearing in the Appendix of the RECORD.

REFERENCE OF A BILL

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, on the advice of the Parliamentarian, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2543) to repeal the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which bill was introduced by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS], and that the same be referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two letters.

Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in today's New York Times.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. RAMEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. McDOWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from yesterday's Daily News by Tom Stokes.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the American Wool and Cotton Reporter with reference to the tariff.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

GREEK RELIEF

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, a man of some distinction in this country once said that all he knew was what he read in the newspapers. I read in the Sunday paper that Willard Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and Henry S. Villard, Deputy Director of the Department's Division of Near East and African Affairs, said in a broadcast that the United States would dispatch to Greece Federal Government specialists in agriculture, internal revenue, budget control, civil service, and public health, as well as highway transportation and bridge engineers.

I also read in the papers that Mr. Paul Porter is back. He has been over there at the head of the American Economic Mission. I just want to express the hope that Paul's return is not a signal for the calling of the clan, and I want to suggest that the committees dealing with these matters inquire and make sure that this is a relief program for Greece and not a relief program for some displaced OPA personnel.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, in the Pathfinder of March 12, it appears that Erskin Richmond, of Beckley, W. Va., is quitting his job as school principal to mine coal. He said:

I can make twice as much there as by teaching school.

The miner has always had a voice to speak for him. Orators and writers throughout the length and breadth of the land have always proclaimed the cause of "the man down in the bowels of

the earth." They should. These men go into darkness that we may have light. Yet a man, underpaid, not recognized for his merits, being under great strain in the teaching profession, says, "I am going to the bowels of the earth and quit my teaching." With five times as much money spent for pleasure as for education, with three times as much spent for cosmetics as for education, and now a teacher leaving the profession and going to the bowels of the earth. Is that not a challenge for today?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PHILBIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by President Roxas in Manila, and also a clipping from one of the Manila papers.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on two subjects.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and in one to include a speech he made at Haverhill, Mass., on last Sunday.

Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include a letter and a resolution.

Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Chicago Daily Times.

THE RIGHT TO FIRE COMMUNISTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, we often hear condemnation of the Supreme Court. Some of that condemnation, I believe, has been justified. Now we must, however, give praise where praise is due.

The Supreme Court on yesterday rendered a very praiseworthy decision when it gave the green light to a bureau of the Government, the Civil Service Commission, to demand the resignation or severance from service of anyone who is a Communist or a fellow traveler.

I hate communism and loathe all its works. The Civil Service Commission is a splendid vehicle whereby we can rid ourselves of Communists in the Federal service. It seems rather anomalous that a Communist should be allowed to remain in the service of the Government he seeks to overthrow. It is like befouling one's nest or biting the hand that

feeds one. I am sure the Civil Service Commission will do its duty.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday three Members of the House addressed us on the subject of juvenile delinquency. I wish to take this opportunity to join them in their concern over that problem and to subscribe 100 percent to their statements.

I also desire to take this opportunity to point out that the Attorney General of the United States, the Honorable Tom Clark, recognized the seriousness of this problem a long time ago and therefore instituted a nation-wide program to combat juvenile delinquency. He has offered the local and State agencies which deal with juveniles the facilities of the FBI and the Department of Justice, and he reasons, as did the gentleman who spoke yesterday, that this problem of juvenile delinquency is one which must be met on a local level. In pursuance of that he has instigated the organization of over 100 boys' clubs and youth centers throughout the large cities of the United States. I think he is to be commended on his very fine work on this most serious problem.

PAY TERMINAL-LEAVE PAY IN CASH

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, on the opening day of Congress, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS] introduced a bill in the House which would authorize the payment of terminal-leave pay in cash. When this bill failed to come out of the committee on March 4 of this year the gentleman from Florida put a petition on the Speaker's desk to bring it out of the committee. I do not know how many Republicans have signed it, but quite a number of Democrats have.

In the Washington Times-Herald of today I see that cash terminal-leave pay is now favored by the GOP in the House. I just want to make this observation, that if the GOP is now so anxious to pay this terminal-leave pay in cash, that petition is still on the Speaker's desk. Now if you favor this cash payment and want to do the right thing—you will walk up there and sign it, pay that obligation in cash and let credit fall where credit is due.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE!

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will wonders never cease! Here we have the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] praising the Supreme Court because it gave one branch of the Federal Government permission to throw the Reds out of office in another department. That really is something—the court has actually reached the conclusion that if an employee is disloyal he can be fired. The farmer and his hired man knew that years ago. Now, some of the Members who were not here during the last 10 years should get the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD covering that period and note how some of these same gentlemen who now speak against the Communists used to skin the Dies committee and vote against every appropriation for which it asked.

I repeat, will wonders never cease? Here is the Secretary of Labor, Judge Schwellenbach, coming before the Committee on Labor and suggesting that the Congress outlaw communism and the Communists. Well, it was not so long ago since he sent a telegram to a Communist front organization—the International Labor Defense organization—congratulating it and sending greetings. Here is former Senator LaFollette writing an article for a magazine with a national circulation condemning the Communists. Well do I remember the old Senate Civil Liberties Committee, which used to attack everyone who opposed the Communist-directed CIO or said a word against them.

Will wonders never cease? Has the time, at last, come when one who speaks for America first is going to be permitted to talk without being sent to jail? Without being smeared? I wonder! Oh, what a difference the results of the November 1946 election made in the talk of certain folks. I wonder if it will have a like effect on their actions?

POLITICS OF EMERGENCIES

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, the politics of the past 15 years have become famous as the politics of emergencies. Roosevelt had dozens of emergencies. Hitler had hundreds of them, and now Harry Truman seems to have begun with his emergencies. However, an American people bent on forgetting about war, and maintaining peace, are just a little bit fed up with emergency politics. I would go so far as to suggest to our good President that it is going to be difficult to manufacture enough emergencies to carry us through the Presidential elections of 1948.

Mr. Speaker, I read in the morning papers where the Democratic national chairman appealed to the Republican national chairman to join as one on foreign policy. Now, what in the world is our foreign policy? We have been supporting communism in Europe for years.

We have been supporting them and building them up, and now we are using this Greek business as a smoke screen, apparently, to tear them down.

What is our foreign policy?

Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask unanimous consent to ask some questions for 10 minutes, later in the day, about where the Greek deal will lead us.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include editorials in each.

Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include newspaper articles in each.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

LEADERSHIP NEEDED

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, "The people muddled, thick, and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers," so said the king when he was discussing the conditions of the Government of Denmark in Shakespeare's play Hamlet. If our people are muddled and thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers, I think the source of that can be found in Washington, D. C. I believe there is plenty of muddled leadership among administration personnel; here in the Congress in both bodies, and I hope the good Lord will assist us in straightening out our own thoughts and getting out of the mud and thus furnishing the type of leadership that our good people deserve from the Congress of the United States.

SIT-IN STRIKE—STIRRING RACE TROUBLE IN OHIO

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, one of the methods of the Communists have of stirring strife in the United States is to stir up trouble between the whites and blacks.

The Reds in the CIO have been very effective and very diligent in that particular, especially in certain sections of the South.

They have now moved north. After stirring up all the race trouble they could

in South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama they have now carried the fight into Ohio, and I see that the CIO now is going to sue the Neil House, a leading hotel in Columbus, Ohio, because the white waitresses declined to serve some Negro delegates to a CIO convention there. We are told that a Member of Congress joined in a sit-in strike, a reverse sit-down strike, against those waitresses, and they stayed in that hotel for 6 hours to try to compel those white waitresses to succumb.

Now they propose to sue the Neil Hotel. That is the same strategy that is interwoven in the FEPC program that they have now forced on to New York.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and include an account of this ridiculous incident from the Communist Daily Worker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. The account above referred to as it appeared in the Communist Daily Worker of March 16 is as follows:

HELEN DOUGLAS JOINS CIO SIT-IN

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 16.—Delegates and speakers to the national education conference of the CIO, including Congresswoman HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS, staged a 6-hour "sit-in" strike today in a hotel coffee shop because waitresses refused to serve Negro delegates.

Representative DOUGLAS (Democrat, California), couldn't stay to see the strike through because she had to catch a train for Washington but she cheered the strikers filling the restaurant in the big chain-operated Neil House Hotel with the words:

"It breaks my heart to have to leave this hotel. I wish you all the success in the world in breaking down the barriers of discrimination."

The conference started an impromptu session in the coffee shop this morning when waitresses walked off the floor rather than serve four Negro men and women delegates.

Delegates then poured in and took over the room, speeches were made and a resolution demanding that the CIO file legal action against the hotel was passed.

Alan Haywood, CIO vice president, brought this message from CIO president Philip Murray: "I want to say the entire CIO is backing you. Keep up the good fight."

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, this was not done to help the Negroes of this country, but it appears to have been done to stir race trouble in the State of Ohio.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

DR. ALMA RICHARDS AND MRS. MARY BLOCK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 348) for the relief of Dr. Alma Richards and Mrs. Mary Block.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Dr. Alma Richards, Memphis, Tenn., the sum of \$10,000, and to Mrs. Mary Block, Memphis, Tenn., the sum of \$1,000. The payment of such sums

shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained on December 6, 1940, by the said Dr. Alma Richards and Mrs. Mary Block when the automobile in which they were riding was in collision in Memphis, Tenn., with a truck in the service of the Work Projects Administration.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$7,140."

At the end of the bill add the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VICTORY BIBLE CAMP GROUND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 173) to authorize the sale of certain public land in Alaska to Victory Bible Camp Ground, Inc.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Victory Bible Camp Ground, Inc., is hereby authorized for a period of 1 year from and after the effective date of this act to file with the Secretary of the Interior an application to purchase, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to issue patent to it, for use as a recreational camp for young people, what will be when surveyed by the extension of the rectangular surveys, the fractional southwest quarter of the southwest quarter section 23, township 20 north, range 8 east, Seward meridian, Alaska, containing approximately 35 acres.

Sec. 2. The patent shall not be issued until after payment has been made by the Victory Bible Camp Ground, Inc., to the Secretary of the Interior for the land at its reasonable appraised price of not less than \$1.25 per acre, to be fixed by the secretary, and shall not include any land covered by a valid existing right initiated under the public-land laws or found by the Secretary of the Interior to be needed for public purposes. The patent shall reserve to the United States the coal and other mineral deposits in the land together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROSCOE L. WOOD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1288) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant a private right-of-way to Roscoe L. Wood.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to grant to Roscoe L. Wood, his heirs and assigns, an easement 15 feet wide from Wilson Avenue to lot 52-E across Federal-owned lots 54 and 52-F and adjacent to the northerly boundaries of said Federal-owned lots for use as a private right-of-way

for so long as needed for ingress and egress to and from lot 52-E, block 4, section 4, Cabin John Park, Montgomery County, Md.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCESCO AND NATALIA PICCHI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 422) for the relief of Francesco and Natalia Picchi.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

EDNA RITA SAFFRON FIDONE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 555) for the relief of Edna Rita Saffron Fidone.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (8 U. S. C. 136 (e)), Edna Rita Saffron Fidone, the wife of a citizen of the United States who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States during World War II, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence under the Act approved December 28, 1945 (Public Law 271, 79th Cong.), if she is found otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VERA FRANCES ELICKER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 621) for the relief of Vera Frances Elicker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration laws, relating to the issuance of immigration visas for admission to the United States for permanent residence and relating to admissions at ports of entry of aliens as immigrants for permanent residence in the United States, the provisions of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (39 Stat. 875), as amended (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 136 (e)), which exclude from admission into the United States "persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony, or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude," shall not hereafter be held to apply to Vera Frances Elicker, who is the wife of Robert Lewis Elicker, an American citizen and veteran of World War II, on account of an offense alleged to have been committed abroad while she was about 18 years of age during her legal infancy and prior to her marriage in Australia to Robert Lewis Elicker. If she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws an immigration visa may be issued and admission granted to Vera Frances Elicker under this act upon application hereafter filed.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (8 U. S. C. 136 (e)), Vera Frances Elicker, the wife of a citizen of the United States who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States during

World War II, may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence under the act approved December 28, 1945 (Public Law 271, 79th Cong.), if she is found otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NICHOLAS G. KARAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1004) amending the act of October 14, 1940, entitled "An act to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Nicholas G. Karas."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ROBSION and Mr. KEATING objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WILMA E. BAKER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 326) for the relief of Wilma E. Baker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Wilma E. Baker, the sum of \$3,879.70, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by her on August 17, 1944, near Tigard, Oreg., when the car in which she was traveling was struck by a trailer being used and operated at this time by the United States War Food Administration.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$3,879.70" and insert "\$1,379.70."

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the committee amendment offered by Mr. DOLLIVER: Strike out "\$1,379.70" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,579.70."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: At the end of the bill insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EARLY O. HARDIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 360) for the relief of Early O. Hardin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Early O. Hardin, Fresno, Calif., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Early O. Hardin for property damage sustained by him and for personal injuries sustained by his minor son, Francis Eugene Hardin, as the result of an accident on December 4, 1943, when a vehicle of the United States engineers caused said Francis Eugene Hardin to be struck at a time when said Francis Eugene Hardin was lawfully standing on the sidewalk at a corner of the intersection of York Boulevard and Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "appropriated", strike out the remainder of the bill and insert the following: "To the legal guardian of Francis Eugene Hardin, a minor, of Fresno, Calif., the sum of \$3,664.73, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage and personal injuries sustained by the said Francis Eugene Hardin, when he was struck by a falling signal light knocked from its standard by an Army truck while he was standing on the sidewalk at a corner of York Boulevard and Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif., on December 4, 1943, and for medical, hospital, and incidental expenses incurred in the treatment of said minor by reason of the injuries sustained by him in said accident; *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Francis Eugene Hardin, a minor."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. ELIZABETH RAINGER AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 384) for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Rainger, Diane Rosser and Roberta Rosser, W. H. Baker, and Mrs. Katherine D. Wert.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to (a) Mrs. Elizabeth Rainger, of Beverly Hills, Calif., the sum of \$12,645.23, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of her husband, Ralph Rainger; (b) Diane Rosser and Roberta Rosser, minors, by and through their guardian and mother, Muriel J. Rosser, of Huntington Park, Calif., the sum of \$5,113.61, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of their father, Joseph R. Rosser; (c) W. H. Baker, of Williams, Ariz., the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of his son, Clinton Baker; and (d) Mrs. Katherine D. Wert, of Glendale, Calif., the sum of \$5,318.17, in full settlement of all claims against the

United States for the death of her husband, Charles M. Wert; said claims, and each of them, arising from an accident which occurred to an American Airlines, Inc., passenger airplane numbered NC-16017, in which said decedents were riding as passengers at or near Palm Springs, Calif., on October 23, 1942, when said airplane was destroyed as the result of a collision with an airplane of the United States Army Air Forces, of which Second Lt. William N. Wilson, United States Army Air Forces, was the pilot: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "to", strike out the remainder of page 1 and page 2 down to "pilot", in line 17, and insert the following in lieu thereof: "W. H. Baker, of Williams, Ariz., the sum of \$1,000, in full settlement of all claims of the said W. H. Baker against the United States for the death of his son, Clinton Baker, and to Walter Baker, of Williams, Ariz., the sum of \$81.55, in full settlement of all claims of the said Walter Baker for reimbursement of expenses incurred by him in connection with the burial of said Clinton Baker, whose death occurred on October 23, 1942, as the result of the collision of an Army airplane with a commercial transport plane of American Airlines, Inc., in which he was riding."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of W. H. Baker and Walter Baker."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES N. BEMIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 428) for the relief of Charles N. Bemis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Charles N. Bemis, of Albany, N. Y., is hereby relieved of liability to the United States in the sum of \$105.06, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to refund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Charles N. Bemis any amounts heretofore paid by him on such indebtedness to the United States. Such indebtedness arose out of the shipment of household goods of the said Charles N. Bemis from Northfield, Vt., to Albany, N. Y., in December 1944, after his change of station as a civil-service employee in the United States Weather Bureau. The transportation charges for such shipment were paid by the United States while the said Charles N. Bemis was legally liable therefor because authority for such shipment had not been obtained within the time allowed by law after the change of station. Any disbursing officer of the United States who disbursed money in payment of the said transportation charges for the said shipment of household goods of the said Charles N. Bemis shall not be liable to the United States by reason of any such disbursement.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTATE OF ARCHIE S. WOODS, DECEASED

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 444) for the relief of the estate of Archie S. Woods, deceased.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Archie S. Woods, deceased, of Rye, N. Y., the sum of \$10,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for the death of Archie S. Woods, who died as a result of personal injuries sustained by him when the Navy vehicle in which he was riding as a passenger struck another vehicle while en route from Los Angeles, Calif., to consult with the commandant of the United States naval hospital at San Diego, Calif., on April 19, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,664."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BLANCHE E. BROAD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 620) for the relief of Blanche E. Broad.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Blanche E. Broad, of Beaver Falls, Pa., the sum of \$3,000, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for personal injuries and losses sustained by her as a result of a fall in the Capitol of the United States of America in Washington, District of Columbia, on May 31, 1940: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAWRENCE PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 654) for the relief of Lawrence Portland Cement Co.

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CHARLES A. CLARK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 722) for the relief of Charles A. Clark.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

HUNTER A. HOAGLAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 723) for the relief of the legal guardian of Hunter A. Hoagland, a minor.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

J. F. POWERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 811) for the relief of J. F. Powers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. F. Powers, of Newport News, Va., the sum of \$500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injury, medical and hospital expenses, pain, and suffering as a result of injury sustained by Mary Elizabeth Powers, a minor, because of stepping into a terra cotta cut-off pipe in the rear of vacant Federal Public Housing Authority unit numbered 143, F Street, Copeland Park, Newport News, Virginia, on August 10, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND OF CALIFORNIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 828) for the relief of the State Compensation Insurance Fund of California.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

GEORGE CORENEVSKY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 914) for the relief of George Corenevsky.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

FRED E. WEBER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1064) for the relief of Fred E. Weber.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

PEARSON REMEDY CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1068) for the relief of Pearson Remedy Co.

Mr. POTTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

MRS. GEORGIA LANSEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1091) for the relief of Mrs. Georgia Lansey.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

EUGENE SPITZER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1092) for the relief of Eugene Spitzer.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

NELLIE P. DUNN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1494) for the relief of Nellie P. Dunn.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nellie P. Dunn, of Richmond, Va., the sum of \$1,507.88, the same being a refund of income tax erroneously collected for the taxable year of 1940: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "to", insert the words "the estate of."

Page 1, line 6, strike out the words "the same being a refund" and insert the words "in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the refund."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of Nellie P. Dunn, deceased."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ISAAC B. JONES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2094) for the relief of Isaac B. Jones.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Isaac B. Jones, of Washington, D. C., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$9,000, which sum represents a portion of the loss sustained by the said Isaac B. Jones on the bail bond of Alfred Layton, who was afterward captured as a result of Jones' efforts, convicted, and sentenced on a charge of using the mails to defraud. The said sum of \$9,000 being the amount of the forfeited bail bond after deducting the total cost to the United States, and is in accordance with the report and recommendation made by the Attorney General to the chairman, Committee on Claims.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after "\$9,000", insert the words "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

Page 2, line 5, insert the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION ACT

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 145 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 2535) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this resolution would make in order the immediate consideration of H. R. 2535, a bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act. The situation this bill would remedy is simply this: The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was given the power to purchase surplus property for resale to small businesses under the Surplus Property Act of 1944. This function was originally vested in the Smaller War Plants Corporation, but was transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Executive order effective January 28, 1946. The law under which the Smaller War Plants Corporation operated, expired December 31, 1943. The Comptroller General held that the authority to purchase surplus property for resale to small-business concerns expired with the law under which the Smaller War Plants Corporation operated, and it was his opinion that the power could therefore not be transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Attorney General, however, disagrees with this point of view, and holds that these functions and duties continue to exist as a matter of law beyond December 31, 1946, and may continue to be performed by the Government agencies which now exercise them without further issuance of an Executive order. In accord with the opinion of the Attorney General, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation processed approximately 50,000 applications from small businesses. The RFC has actually purchased and resold to small businesses approximately \$54,000,000 worth of surplus property since January 28, 1946, when this power was transferred to it from the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

H. R. 2535 merely resolves by statute the differences of opinion of the Comptroller General and the Attorney General regarding this point of law.

The Committee on Banking and Currency was unanimous in its report on H. R. 2535, and I understand there is no objection to the bill from the Comptroller General or the Attorney General. Therefore, the Committee on Rules has provided but 1 hour of general debate on the measure. House Resolution 145 making in order consideration of H. R. 2535 embodies a general rule to which I think there should be no objection. Amendments to the bill may be offered under the 5-minute rule, and one motion to recommit has been provided should any objection arise to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

WORLD IS ONCE MORE IN DANGER FROM FORCES OF DARKNESS AND DEATH

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed out of order for a few minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, today 9 years have elapsed since I made a speech on this floor calling attention to dangers approaching our Nation and the world. At that time I called attention to the tacit agreement and understanding then existing between Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese war lords. I pointed out that notwithstanding Hitler's claim that he was fighting communism, he actually was trying to dominate and control the world, in unholy alliance with Mussolini and the Japs; that he himself intended to be master of all Europe. I prophesied that not only would he take Austria, the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Poland, and other eastern and middle European countries, but would, because of disunity and internal betrayal in France, be able to bring about the conquest of France.

GREAT BRITAIN WAITED TOO LONG

I pointed out that Great Britain, feeling herself secure because she had secretly encouraged and collaborated with Hitler under Chamberlain and his Tory leaders, since his rise to power, and because she herself coveted no Russian possessions but wanted only Russia's growing strength and unity checked, had waited too long for her own good in preparing for Hitler's contemplated war to subjugate the people of Europe.

At that time I urged and advised the nations of the world, especially Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Sweden, and all other small states of Europe to place no trust or confidence in Hitler's lying assurances; not to believe him, when he said that he wanted no more territory, and desired only to combat communism. I warned them all that his declarations of friendly intentions were not to be trusted, and that it was his positive intention, after having penetrated each country with his fifth column of quislings and traitors, to pick them off one by one. And I warned my own country, these United States, that the Hitler fifth column existed here and in every country of the Americas.

HISTORY PROVES TRUTH OF WARNINGS

That everything I said at that time, 9 years ago, was proved bitterly true by history is a matter of profound sorrow to me. That I was right is no comfort to me, and cannot relieve my brief.

If the nations of the world, and the people of the nations, had heeded my advice, and had taken united action, Hitler never could have succeeded in bringing about the penetration and defeat of most of the countries of Europe where his barbarous hordes overran the governments (except in those countries, like Franco Spain and Turkey, which indirectly collaborated with the Nazis) and murdered and destroyed, so that to stop his mad career of rapine and conquest cost the United States alone a million casualties and 4 years of production for war, lost forever to the pursuits of peace; while in the rest of the tortured world an estimated total of 20,000,000 lives were sacrificed to the Axis powers in their ruthless drive for supremacy.

I therefore most respectfully ask that I be permitted to insert in my remarks some excerpts from the speech I made 9 years ago, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. I hope that some of the Members, although I know, of course, how extremely busy all are, will read at least some of the excerpts from that speech. It should be a lesson to our enemies and a reminder to our friends. I warned our Nation, and I warned the people of the world, as I am warning the American people now, that we must be careful in our actions and not permit ourselves to be swayed by a few who constantly try to make us believe another war is inevitable, and who are willing to imitate the Hitler lies that our only danger is communism, which were effective, and enabled him to gain the support of the financiers of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I believe in America, and in the American way of life, and I believe that the American people can and will resist every danger to our way of living.

WHO INVITED GREAT BRITAIN TO GREECE?

As I said on this floor yesterday, and I repeat again today, it is my firm prayer that we will not be swayed or influenced by any nation, any militaristic country, to take arms and responsibility for pledges and promises which they never intended to fulfill when they made them.

The British now want only to unload their commitments and responsibilities onto us, since they have failed.

But now, may I ask, Mr. Speaker, who asked Great Britain to assume these alleged responsibilities? Who asked England to send tanks, troops, armored cars, warplanes, against a friendly nation, an ally, a victim, and one of the first and most pitiful victims of Nazi terror?

What spokesman of the Greek people, the fathers of democracy and freedom, asked Great Britain to reinstate this German princeling, George II, who has not one drop of Greek blood in his veins, by force of arms? What Greek wishes to continue the ruthless business domination of all Greek industry by British finance?

Why, if Great Britain cannot continue her subsidies of the despotic and undemocratic governments of Greece and Turkey, can she afford to maintain a standing army of a hundred thousand in Palestine at an annual cost of \$160,000,000?

But I must not deviate.

GREAT BRITAIN INTRIGUED AGAINST RUSSIA

We must not allow ourselves to be made the catpaw for England in her centuries-old intrigue against Russia.

Between England and Russia is, and always has been, fundamentally the clash of empires. Time after time has England frustrated Russia's ambitions for a warm-water outlet for her commerce.

It is not my purpose to debate the merits of that conflict. I merely wish to state the facts. There has never been ease between the two empires. For countless miles across the Continents of Europe and of Asia their spheres of possession and domination run parallel.

When Hitler was preparing to set out on his bloody conquests, Russia was aware that England was prodding Ger-

many, and was mindful of British intrigues against her.

Russia had not forgotten that in 1918 it was England who instigated the allied expeditionary force into Siberia in the effort to overthrow the new Russian Government. Russia knows from experience that England never hesitates to turn against an ally, even before the peace treaties are signed—as now—if she believes it will be to the advantage of the British Empire.

LET US HEED ADMONITIONS OF WASHINGTON AND OF JEFFERSON

I hope that the United States will continue to be the leading power of the world; that we shall be the arbiters between all those who are in discord; and that we can bring about a just and lasting peace which will insure not only prosperity but happiness and contentment to all people.

I hope that we will wholeheartedly support the United Nations, and not desert that ideal of world adjudication as we did the League of Nations; that we shall feed the hungry, minister to the sick and devastated, clothe the naked, and give moral support and even substantial aid to all people who truly desire freedom and liberty and the democratic way of life.

But it is my most fervent hope that we can do all this short of the cost of a single American life; and that we shall heed the admonitions of Washington and Jefferson, to enter into military alliances with none, but to remain friendly with all.

In accordance with the leave given me, Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point extracts from my speech on the House of Representatives on March 18, 1938, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

TODAY, PERHAPS MORE THAN AT ANY OTHER TIME IN ITS HISTORY, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA STANDS OUT AGAINST THE DARK AND STORMY SEAS OF RACIAL PERSECUTION, INTRIGUE, CONSPIRACY, AND JEALOUSY AS THE ONE AND ONLY ENDURING BEACON LIGHT OF HOPE

(Speech of Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives, March 18, 1938)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that if an archangel were to come down from heaven and make an observation in the interest of peace, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Fish] would criticize it.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. Fish] continues daily attacks upon the President and every member of the Cabinet, with statements which strike me as "sound and fury signifying nothing." His charges are empty ones; his statements ridiculous.

It is not necessary that I defend the speech made yesterday by Secretary Hull nor the speech made at Chicago by the President. They both gave clear summaries of deplorable foreign conditions, and were intended to be deterrents to militaristic nations. Both warned against a continued belligerency against small, peaceful, independent nations and the killing of innocent women and children, and carried to the peaceful democracies of the world an assurance of our deep interest.

It is to be regretted that there are other Members here who find it convenient for political purposes continually to criticize the efforts of our great President, and also today to criticize our great Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull. I had the honor and distinction of serving here with Secretary Hull many years. I have served here during the tenures of many able Secretaries of State, and Presidents, and I can honestly say that I never have met a more honorable, a more sincere, and a more devoted American, or a greater statesman than our present Secretary Hull. [Applause.]

Also unwarranted is the criticism by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Maverick] that the Secretary of State yesterday appealed to the press for fair play. Instead of being criticized, Mr. Hull should be commended for his effort to obtain from the press fair treatment of the administration and the cause of peace.

Mr. MAVERICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. MAVERICK. I did not criticize the Secretary of State. I said specifically that was all right, but I hoped the day would come when the Secretary might be able to make his speeches here.

Mr. SABATH. I am pleased with the gentleman's explanation. Unfortunately, as has been stated by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Snell], under present law the Secretary of State or any other member of the Cabinet cannot address the House. It might be well, perhaps, if we were to change the rules and make such a procedure possible.

WHY I AM SUPPORTING PENDING NAVAL BILL

Heretofore, Mr. Chairman, I have been against militarism and especially great battleships; but the conditions confronting the Nation today are such that I cannot help but follow the advice of this great Secretary of State; and for that reason I shall vote for and support the bill that is before us today. As I stated before, I have been for years against the construction of these great expensive battleships. I remember when the late distinguished gentleman from Alabama, Admiral Hobson, a member of the House, pleaded incessantly for battleships, pointing out the dangers that confronted us from Japan; I then ridiculed the idea, as I believed it was unwise to spend millions and millions on what I then designated as cowardly battleships that needed many auxiliaries, such as cruisers, destroyers, and minelayers to protect themselves at sea.

I feel, however, that I am not possessed of either the experience, the ability, or the technical knowledge possessed by the men who have devoted their lives to national defense. I do not feel that I am qualified to say to them that my judgment is better than theirs and should be followed. I have confidence in these men, believing they are just as loyal, just as patriotic, and just as desirous of protecting our Nation and our flag as any of us. [Applause.]

I myself have, as I have said, at all times opposed militarism in all its forms—the ambitions of the professional militaristic gentlemen and the unconscionable war profiteers. I never have lined up with their ambitious schemes; but I am for proper national defense.

Although I did not actively participate in the World War, yet during the trying days of 1917 and 1918 I endeavored, to the best of my poor ability, to alleviate the sufferings and heartaches of the mothers, wives, brothers, and sisters of our soldiers and abundantly to provide for our forces abroad and at home.

Subsequent to the war I was a staunch advocate of the League of Nations, which, I firmly believe, would have prevented interna-

tional lawlessness or at least minimized all future danger of war.

Not until 1912, when I had the pleasure of obtaining the privilege of the House floor for Count Luetzow, ex-Austrian statesman who visited the United States to warn of the dangers of the approaching European war and advocate measures tending to universal peace, and shortly thereafter, when I heard the late President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, Professor Masaryk, lucidly explain the aspiration of Germany to acquire by any means necessary not only control of middle western Europe and the countries of the Danube but also another outlet to the sea, did I really begin to give serious thought to the danger of the then approaching war.

EXPRESSED BELIEF IN SECRET CONSPIRACY 3 YEARS AGO

Three years ago I voiced belief that a secret or tacit agreement existed between Hitler, Mussolini, and Japan, but my warning went unheeded. The strategy practiced by those countries conformed exactly to that predicted by Professor Masaryk, who was intimately aware of Germany's ambitions.

In the Orient Japan pursued a course toward domination, apparently with pressurization that Italy and Germany would so engage the attention of the European democracies that interference in China would be impossible.

In Ethiopia Mussolini's war machine grinded to its conquest while Hitler's silence gave approval.

Internal dissent in Spain, nourished by the dictator countries, finally flamed into civil war, and the legions of Italian and German soldiers took stand in battle against the established government.

Hitler, demanding the return of Germany's lost colonies, only cloaked his purpose of European aggression, and it was long ago clear that he would one day climax the years of planned propaganda in Austria by an invasion of that country. His seizure of Austria is but a prelude of more ambitious plans. Peace- and liberty-loving Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, and the other small independent nations now see his shadow across their lands—Memel, Danzig, and the Polish Corridor, Alsace-Lorraine, and the much-desired Ukraine.

For the time being, engaged in consolidating his gains, he may utter reassuring words to Poland and Yugoslavia. But they have only to recall his utter disregard of treaties, and his oft-repeated statements as to his ultimate aims, to realize how necessary it is that they prepare to resist invasion, for invasion is bound to come.

IL DUCE MAY BE MAKING SAD MISTAKE IN TRUSTING HITLER

Whether Il Duce is as smart as he thinks he is in cooperating with the imperialistic-minded Hitler only the future will tell. But there are many sapient observers who have their doubts. They believe that Hitler will not hesitate to throw his new comrade, Il Duce, overboard when and if he becomes strong enough to be able to get along without him.

AMERICA MUST TAKE NOTE OF WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE WORLD

One may properly ask how does all this affect America? Who knows? In this fateful hour, with all the civilized world well-nigh breathless, I do not feel that we should follow the vacillating policy of Great Britain, who, in the opinion of many well-qualified students of international affairs, may be the next prey of the remorseless triumvirate. Many ripe scholars feel the suppression of Great Britain will mean the consummation of a plan to form three great powers outside of North and South America. I doubt very much that France, which is fighting domestic problems with her back to the wall, and Russia, despised by the capitalistic groups

of the world, could, after the disappearance of the other countries I have named, long withstand being dismembered also. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that Hitler, Mussolini, and the raving-mad Japanese war lords are in a conspiracy to divide the entire world among themselves, or at least as much of it as they can manage to grab.

POLISH LEADERS SHOULD NOT FORGET TREATMENT ACCORDED POLES IN PRUSSIA

Great Britain, rather late, is commencing to realize its danger. Does Poland realize her danger?

The leaders in Poland might well hark back to other days, and consider the former treatment of Poles in Prussia. I remember in 1938 how Prussia prohibited, by edict, the teaching of the Polish language in their own schools, and how they proposed in their Parliament a compulsory dispossession of the homes of Poles. For 2,000 years the Poles and their fathers before them had occupied this land, but notwithstanding and in contravention of the Congress of Vienna of 1815, and in violation of Prussia's organic laws prohibiting distinctions between citizens of the Kingdom, that Kingdom's Parliament even then showed its prejudice and discrimination against the Polish.

At the time I speak of, Congressman Arthur L. Bates, of Pennsylvania, was impelled to introduce into this House a resolution extending good wishes and sympathy to the Poles in Prussia in their efforts to maintain their property rights.

Recalling this, and viewing the present prejudice which governs in Germany, Poland should properly estimate the future insofar as her relations with that country are concerned.

AMERICA MAY NOT BE AS SAFE AS SHE FEELS

Up to about 12 years ago we confidently believed ourselves properly protected against possible attack from any and all quarters; but in view of the increased and ever-increasing knowledge of aviation and mammoth airplane carriers, are we really free from military danger?

If this nefarious triumvirate should effect the dismemberment of the great British Empire, what would become of Canada? Could we still feel free and at ease without present-day Canada?

Only a little while ago I read in the public press about concessions that had been or were contemplated to be granted by Mexico to Japan in Lower California. That recalled to my mind the tentative offer by Germany in 1917, in the Zimmerman note, to give Mexico a part of the United States if Mexico would join Germany, and the offer to Japan of the Philippine Islands in return for military aid. When those audacious offers were first brought to light it was thought they were sheer Allied propaganda, but we were convinced of the authenticity of these reports by documentary evidence that came into possession of our Government.

In view of all this, and our enemies within, I feel that it behooves us adequately to protect ourselves against even the remotest eventuality. I have heard it said with plausibility that if England had stated her position unequivocally in the early days of 1914, and if America had been prepared in 1916, these acts would have had a most salutary effect, and it would not have been necessary to send millions of our young men across the sea and expend billions of dollars. Consequently, and repeating, I feel that we owe it to ourselves to prepare for any, even the most imaginable possibility. Therefore I am ready to vote for the construction of a navy and an air force that will be unmistakably adequate for our proper defense.

DO NOT CLAIM TO BE MORE PATRIOTIC THAN THOSE WHO DISAGREE

It is not my aim to try to make anybody believe I am more patriotic than those who do not favor this increased naval plan. We

all recognize among that group a highly patriotic impulse. They, too, think their judgment would be better for the country. The only interest I have in the problem of national defense is the welfare of our whole country, to which I owe much and for which I am ready to give everything I possess. This great country of my adoption has been kind to me, and if I leave behind only one legacy, I want it to be a contribution, weak though it be, to the defense, not offense, and the promotion of the welfare of the land that made me whatever I am and gave me whatever I have.

Let me say that I feel a grave mistake was made by some of the political leaders of 20 years ago, who, for purely political purposes, prevented the United States from joining other peace-loving nations in a hopeful effort to outlaw war and all its frightful consequences by the League of Nations. That failure unquestionably weakened the League at the outset, and it has in no small measure destroyed its usefulness.

I well remember when President Wilson returned from his first trip to Paris and invited the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to the White House to hear his explanation of the League plan, because I was at the time a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The only sitting members of the Committee on Foreign Relations are Senators PITTMAN and BORAH. I am the only sitting Member of the House who participated in that historic meeting.

Mr. Wilson made a confidential report to the members of these two committees, and in a 3-hour session he endeavored to obtain the advice and consent of those present. All present were asked to question the President on each and every provision, which many, as I recall, did, and all were apparently satisfied by the President's lucid and masterly exposition of the infinite possibilities of that great humanitarian plan. In addition to securing the advice and consent of the members of those two committees, Mr. Wilson consulted such eminent Americans and Republicans as former President Taft, former Secretary of State Elihu Root, and others, all of whom acquiesced in the President's conclusions. I especially remember that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of that time, Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, propounded to President Wilson many questions and appeared satisfied, yet a few months later, unfortunately, the same Senator Lodge who had given unmistakable assurance of accord with the plan, became, in his important official position, the spearhead, largely for political purposes, of the opposition to the League plan. It is a fact that there was opposition to the League of Nations, simply because it was the only issue Republican leaders of that day could evolve in opposing the Democratic Party. In this opposition they were aided by the disgruntled, vitriolic Jim Reed, then a Senator from Missouri.

It was alleged that the League Covenant provided for sending our boys across the sea; while in fact there was nothing in the League Covenant that justified such a conclusion. I maintained then, and I repeat, that the underlying opposition to the League, aside from the political consideration, was the objection of industrial leaders of the Nation to the international labor provisions, which provided, in article 20 of the Covenant of the League, that—

"The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end will agree to establish as part of the organization of the League a permanent bureau of labor."

BELIEVE AMERICA'S MEMBERSHIP OF THE LEAGUE WOULD HAVE BEEN BENEFICIAL

I am confident today, beyond all doubt, that had the United States joined the League of Nations it would have strengthened and preserved the League in full vigor and effectiveness and we would not have present-day conditions, with all democracies of Europe either destroyed or on the verge of destruction. I still believe that under the terms of the League Covenant we could have precluded the mad rearmament race by close adhesion to and renewal of the provisions of the Washington Arms Conference after the 10-year limit, to the lasting benefit of all civilization. At the conclusion of the Washington Arms Conference the United States felt fairly easy; and it was only our absence from membership in the League that led first Germany, then Italy, and, shortly thereafter, Japan to withdraw from membership in the League. Then trouble began. The plot thickened.

Moreover, I feel that if Great Britain and France had taken a firm stand against the initial rearmament of Hitler, Mussolini, and Japan, and had not been lulled to sleep by undependable peace assurances, they would have been in position 2 years ago to stop Mussolini and Hitler in their mad rush toward a menacing world conquest. Should we, then, follow the vacillating and always unloading policy of Great Britain or should we be ready to properly defend ourselves and our possessions against any and all?

I LIKE TO FEEL THAT I CAN CHANGE MY VIEWPOINTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHANGED CONDITIONS

And so, in conclusion, let me say that in view of the alarming world conditions to which I have alluded, I shall vote and work for the passage of the pending bill. This may be surprising to some of the critics who have accused me of being a pacifist, charging that I was against adequate national defense; but let me say to them it is not they who have changed my view. I was just as conscientious when I opposed large Army and Navy appropriations in past years as I am conscientious today in supporting this bill. I have changed my views because and only because world conditions have changed. When I get so old or so benumbed of brain and character that I cannot change my view in accordance with changing conditions and a changing world, it is time for me to be carried out feet first, and I want to be.

I have criticized conditions and things at times, and I shall do so again whenever I see anything that I think merits criticism. But I love this country. I will vote any amount of money necessary to protect it from enemies either within or without. Today, perhaps more than at any other time in its history, the United States of America stands out against the dark and stormy seas of racial persecution, intrigue, conspiracy, and jealousy as the one and only enduring beacon light of hope.

I am grateful to the people of my district for having permitted me for so many years to be a Member of this great American Congress, the greatest democratic legislative body on earth, wherein every man is accorded the unfettered right to say what he pleases. Let us strive to preserve and promote this priceless heritage for ourselves and posterity. I do not expect to be here forever, but I do want the Stars and Stripes and a democratic form of government to endure here forever.

GRATIFIED BY EFFORT TO HELP SMALL BUSINESS CONSTRUCTIVELY

Mr. SABATH. Now, Mr. Speaker, as to the resolution, I am indeed gratified that the committee has recommended this legislation and that I have been able to join the members of the Rules Committee in reporting out this rule which

makes in order a bill to aid the Nation's small businesses. Frequently you have heard me plead for small business. We have adopted legislation before intended in the interest of small business; but unfortunately we have not as yet succeeded in bringing about that help, that cooperation, and that assistance to small businessmen of this country which should be the wish of each and every one of us and that I have hoped we would be able to bring about.

Notwithstanding the antitrust and fair-trade laws, the big trusts and combinations which seem unfortunately to control American business are so avaricious that they are ready and willing to remove all independent dealers and manufacturers in our land and thus destroy free enterprise. It should be our duty to continue to aid those who actually need our help. This action on our part does not mean helping big business; it means help to small business. That is what the bill provides, help against the combined large industries which today control, as they have for such a long time, the major portion of our production and of our business, and which, while we were winning World War II, swallowed up 1,800 independent establishments.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RICH. I have no further requests for time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2535) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2535, with Mr. CASE of South Dakota in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is rather an urgent matter. It was introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER] on March 13, and the committee considered it and reported it out the following day, March 14.

It, in effect, continues the authority which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been exercising for some time with respect to the purchase sale and financing of smaller war plants. By reference to the report, which is very short and clear, you will find that the function which has been exercised by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation originally was vested in the Smaller War Plants Corporation. Under executive order that power and authority was vested in the Reconstruction Finance Corpora-

tion. The Smaller War Plants Corporation expired by operation of law on December 31, 1946, and the Attorney General gave an opinion at that time that notwithstanding the expiration of the life of the Smaller War Plants Corporation the power continued in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to perform the functions with respect to smaller war plants which the Smaller War Plants Corporation had been exercising. Later, however, the Comptroller General gave an opinion that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was without present authority to exercise those powers.

So this bill vests in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the powers formerly exercised by the Smaller War Plants Corporation in the acquisition and disposal and financing of the smaller war plants. To validate the commitments which have been made previous to the opinion of the Comptroller General and since the termination of the power vested in the Smaller War Plants Corporation, the committee has offered an amendment to make the bill retroactive to January 1, 1947.

I should make it clear that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation expires on June 30, 1947, and the authority we are giving the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under this bill of course expires on that date if the Congress does not continue the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation beyond that date. In the meantime, the House Committee on Banking and Currency will have hearings on whether we are to extend the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and of course we will give consideration to whether this particular activity shall be continued beyond June 30, 1947, even though the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is continued.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott] has fully explained this bill. It was reported by the committee without a dissenting vote. It is an emergency measure. If we expect little business concerns to get any surplus property this bill must be passed. It is important.

The Comptroller General about a week ago ruled that the RFC must discontinue the exercise of its priority in the purchase of surplus property for resale to small business concerns. The purpose of this bill is to allow the RFC to make available to small business concerns the priority of purchase of surplus property as provided in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 and to give the Corporation authority to make or guarantee loans to small business in connection with certain surplus property, which authority the Corporation thought it had until the ruling of the Comptroller General of March 10. The 3,500 applicants, whose applications are now pending, should be accommodated at once, and I am informed similar applications are coming in at the rate of over 2,000 per month.

The RFC has purchased and resold to small business nearly \$54,000,000 worth of surplus property, and, as stated by the author of the bill, the competitive position of small business must be main-

tained as long as the general priority system is in effect with respect to surplus property.

I desire to congratulate the author of the bill for the interest he has taken in this matter since the ruling of the Comptroller General became known. I am sure the business people of this country, especially those who, for lack of funds, were not in position to take advantage of the opportunity to purchase the surplus property offered for sale, appreciate his efforts.

I think everyone, on account of the emergency at this time, hopes the bill will be passed without further delay.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Folger].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, in reference to the pending measure, I am sure there will not be any objection to it. I congratulate the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Ploeser] on his industry and interest in bringing the matter before the Congress. It is of the highest importance. I of course am highly gratified that the bill is before the House. I think it is necessary.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked permission to proceed for a few minutes out of order. As far as the bill now under consideration is concerned, my remarks are not further addressed to that subject: But I am asking the question, Whither are we going?

Our country had its beginning in opposition to tyranny and oppression. It is written in our Constitution that that instrument is founded on the ideal of freedom, domestic tranquillity and the general welfare. These to ourselves and our posterity.

We believe in democracy: We would that all nations should accept it. By precept and example, we are under a moral obligation, in our opinion, to offer the ideal to all nations. We believe it will be best for them and make them happier.

But when did it become our privilege to demand its acceptance at the point of the sword? What hope have we, or can we have, that this liberty, this freedom, this democracy may be imposed by force?

We regret that Greece, as is told, in a time of impotency and distress, was offered no choice except a choice between a totalitarian and Fascist regime on the one hand and Communist control on the other. They did not choose either, but, of necessity, acceded to the imposition of a kingship, rather than fall to communism. It is to be admitted that under the King and an unrepresentative, discredited parliament they can have no democracy. That word is derived from the Greek language, meaning the rule and authority of the people.

They no doubt desire this for their government. If it is likely that any presumptuous power threatens denial of

this right, the time has come for the United Nations organization to step in. It is charged by some, and denied by others, that Great Britain has somewhat to repent of; that when the elections in Greece were not so long ago held, Great Britain, by military power, actually present in Greece, forced an incompetent king on Greece, with a parliament uninterested in the welfare of the people, and strangers to democracy.

It is charged that the people had only the choice to accept this king, with his Fascist regime, on the one hand, or communism on the other; that they, therefore, bowed to the former rather than to communism.

M. Sophianopoulos, former Greek Minister, told the American Foreign Policy Association, recently:

That in the interest of the whole country the King should dissolve this unrepresentative and discredited parliament.

The King did not do this. Why not the United Nations handle this matter? While we, if necessary, furnish these people food and clothing and shelter. I agree we cannot let them starve. But I do not want to shoot them—any of them. If the people in Greece are in such a pitiable plight, under their present government, that they will turn to communism, their condition is most deplorable. Have their masters—rulers—been so Fascist-minded as to drive them now to that which they disdained in a former election? Why has a foreign army been needed or required to make them endure the government they have had? What sort of King, with his appendages, is it they have had to bow to?

Why not let the United Nations organization honestly investigate and advise? Have we, in this country, gotten to the point where all you have to say to bring us to any sort of ill-advised, extreme measures is "Communist"?

As among our own people, is it true that in the minds of some, unless a man is a reactionary, a Tory, and an isolationist, all rolled in one, he is a Communist?

Those in China who revolt against the militaristic Kuomintang Fascist regime are not regarded as engaged in a revolution against such totalitarian authority, but are dismissed as Communists; and that's as far as inquiry goes. Except for the honest report made by Gen. George Marshall.

So far as I am concerned, I am not ready to vote for something that may send our boys into another war, to perpetuate intolerable Fascist authority anywhere; and this in spite of my opposition to communism for any people. Let us offer them democracy, with all the word implies. That is a sure cure for totalitarianism and communism, too. But let us offer democracy in a democratic way.

Practically speaking, let us send these people food; and put the United Nations organization to work; and let them tell all nations to stay out while the job is being done.

Through the United Nations our voice and warnings may be heard; and we, as others, can say, "We are proceeding, but

in an orderly way, and the integrity of United Nations is preserved."

How do we become policeman of the world? Are we to drop the United Nations organization and proceed to do all the things at once it was formed to do? I fail to see reason in this. Maybe I just need to be enlightened.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER].

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I intend to be brief but I think there are some things which might well be said to clarify the record and the bill.

First, I want to read to the Committee section 18 (e) of the War Surplus Property Act:

(e) The Smaller War Plants Corporation shall have the power to purchase any surplus property for resale, subject to regulations of the Board, to small business (and is empowered to receive other property in exchange as partial or full payment therefor), when in its judgment, such disposition is required to preserve and strengthen the competitive position of small business, or will assist the Corporation in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon it. The provisions of subsections (a) and (c) of section 12 shall be applicable to purchases made by the Smaller War Plants Corporation under this subsection.

This power was extended when the President dissolved the Small War Plants Corporation. It was extended to the RFC, and the RFC continued to practice that privilege and power until the General Accounting Office ruled against them last week. The expiration of the SWPC charter December 31, 1946, was the basis for the ruling.

This bill does nothing more than reinstate the power which did exist and which did so much good in permitting smaller businesses to obtain this surplus property. It has no effect on the life of the RFC. I believe, in addition, it ought to be said in the case of emergency, such as this, the Committee on Banking and Currency, as well as the Committee on Rules, should be highly complimented on the way they have worked. This bill was introduced last Thursday. It passed out of the Committee on Banking and Currency Friday morning and out of the Committee on Rules yesterday morning and is before us today. If it had not been for the splendid cooperation of the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Georgia and other members of the Committee on Rules who have cooperated so splendidly, this well could have gone on for several weeks to the great injury of thousands of small business organizations.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PLOESER. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COUDERT. I take it that this bill imposes no time limitation upon the exercise of that power by the RFC except the time limitation of the RFC itself?

Mr. PLOESER. Yes, and that is June 30, 1947.

Mr. COUDERT. The reason I asked that, Mr. Chairman, is because I understand there is pending in both Houses a bill to extend the power of the Federal Reserve banks to extend or guarantee loans to small businesses. I wonder if

there is any duplication involved in this or a conflict—if the gentleman knows.

Mr. PLOESER. No, there is none whatever. As I said before, this merely reinstates the authority which the RFC has been exercising since the Executive order transferring the Smaller War Plants Corporation's duties and authorities. This lasts merely for the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is not any additional authority. It is a reinstatement of authority which evidently became illegal on March 10 or 11.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I believe that all Americans would sacrifice in order that the hungry be fed, that those without shelter be housed, and those without clothes receive them. But it seems to me that as we begin to consider what doubtless will become known as the Greek deal—we should deliberately separate the question of food, clothing, and shelter from what the President has asked the Congress to do.

President Truman stated that the Greek situation was only one aspect of a world-wide global situation. In effect, he stated that we must be prepared to support, to finance, to sustain, economically and militarily, any government anywhere in the world whose overthrow or change might point that nation or people in the direction of communism.

Now, Mr. Chairman, President Truman is not asking us to give him \$400,000,000 to play around with in Greece and Turkey. On the contrary, he is asking us to support and adopt as a national policy the commitment to underwrite in an unlimited manner the status quo throughout the world.

Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the question: What is encompassed within this policy? If we appropriate for Greece and Turkey this initial \$400,000,000, does it mean that upon similar requests from the British and Greek Governments or the Turkish Government that we in good faith have committed ourselves to a continuing policy in regard to similar appropriations in the future?

Let us take it a step further.

If the British ask us to assume their commitments in Italy, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, and Western Germany, have we in principle committed ourselves to assume those obligations?

I believe that this is a very real question because obviously this entire area of Europe will not be stably reconstituted on the old prewar basis.

I would like to ask a further question. In respect to Asia as a whole, do we, by granting this appropriation and the powers which the President has requested—do we commit ourselves financially and militarily to the maintenance of British rule in Egypt, Palestine, Irak, Iran, India, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula? This is not an idle question, Mr.

Chairman, because the British obviously are not able to meet their economic, financial, or military commitments any longer anywhere in Europe or in Asia. The British Empire, built up over several hundred years as a method of securing markets and exploiting subject peoples, is at an end. Have we committed ourselves to assume these responsibilities when we vote the appropriations for which the President asks?

In brief, Mr. Chairman, what are the implications of this global policy for which President Truman has asked \$400,000,000? Where does it end and what will it cost? Perhaps someone may feel that I am a penny pincher in regard to the taxpayers' money by asking these questions. If so, let it be said now that I am a penny pincher in protecting the Public Treasury. What will this global policy cost, Mr. Chairman? For example, suppose that we budget Greece and Turkey at one billion per year.

Suppose we then budget western Germany at a minimum one billion per year. Now let us put in another billion, roughly, per year for France, Italy, Belgium, Austria, and Holland.

Let us then add two billion per year for the remainder of the British Empire in Asia and the Middle East. So far, this comes to five billion per year, with no end in sight, or time limit set. Such an estimate, of course, does not include the funds which will be needed in regard to Japan, the Philippines, or China. For if we were to undertake Mr. Truman's Greek policy in respect to Japan and China, it would doubtless cost us an additional two or three billion dollars a year. You will note that I have not mentioned South America, which today is in a constant process of social and political change.

Mr. Chairman, what does this policy cost? Where will it lead? What does it include? What is contemplated by this policy? A taxpayer wants to know the answers to these questions, and I wish to submit them now, publicly, here in the House, to our State Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5e of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 15, sec. 606a), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) (1) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall have the power to purchase any surplus property for resale, subject to regulations of the War Assets Administrator or his successor, to small business (and is empowered to receive other property in exchange as partial or full payment therefor), when in its judgment, such disposition is required to preserve and strengthen the competitive position of small business, or will assist the Corporation in the discharge of the duties and the responsibilities imposed upon it. The purchase of surplus property under this subsection shall be given priority under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, immediately following transfers to Government agencies under section 12 of such act, as amended, and disposals to veterans under section 16 of such act, as amended. The provisions of section 12 (c) of the Sur-

plus Property Act of 1944, as amended, shall be applicable to purchases made under this subsection.

"(2) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized, for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of this subsection, to make or guarantee loans to small business enterprises in connection with the acquisition, conversion, and operation of plants and facilities which have been determined to be surplus property, and, in co-operation with the disposal agencies, to arrange for sales of surplus property to small business concerns on credit or time basis.

"(3) For the purposes of this subsection the terms 'surplus property', 'Government agency', and 'disposal agency' have the same meaning as is assigned to such terms by section 3 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, after the word "That", insert "effective as of January 1, 1947."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments?

There being none, under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2535) to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, pursuant to House Resolution 145, he reported the same back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT] is recognized for 30 minutes.

IS TRUMAN PLAYING INTO STALIN'S HANDS?

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Truman demands large-scale American intervention in the political, economic, and military affairs of the Balkans. He tells us other lands must have similar intervention.

This proposal prompts me to repeat a comment by Lord Welby, once Treasury head for England. Shortly before World War I started the British Empire toward liquidation, Lord Welby declared:

We are in the hands of an organization of crooks. They are politicians, generals, manufacturers of armaments, and journalists. All of them are anxious for unlimited expenditure, and go on inventing scares to terrify the public and to terrify Ministers of the Crown.

Probably Mr. Truman's demand does not reflect the kind of scare Lord Welby reported. And so, it may have another origin. Could that origin be that American intervention in Greece has been craftily connived for by the Kremlin, and that Mr. Truman has swallowed the bait?

At the outset, Mr. Speaker, I want to make one fact clear. I am not happy talking about foreign affairs. I would prefer to leave that field to others.

But as an American, I am ashamed and appalled by the recent record of failure in foreign affairs. So I cannot remain silent while new and more ghastly blunders are concocted.

A TRAGIC RECORD OF FAILURE

Truly no one could possibly have handled our foreign affairs much worse than the present administration. It is tragic to have to confess that American blood and treasure was used to deliver into communistic tyranny the lands of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Manchukuo, and large parts of Germany, Austria, Finland, China, Korea, and Japan. But it is true.

Even yet it is hard to believe that 400,000 American boys died for the Atlantic Charter and that instead their sacrifice was used to expand communism over two continents.

Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to assess the enormity of this failure. A man from Mars reviewing it would come to one or the other of two conclusions—either our Government has been in the control of Communists, or it has been in the hands of terribly stupid people completely fooled by the Communists.

As the first conclusion would indicate unlimited treachery and treason, it must be ruled out. Left with the second alternative—that the administration has been terribly stupid and misled—we must consider the present Truman demands in the light of that record.

Lacking only the former head man and some minor characters, the present administration, including its Republican collaborators, is the same assortment of officials that have steered America to the brink of chaos. Surely then we must examine their schemes now with the utmost skepticism.

DOES THE LEOPARD CHANGE ITS SPOTS?

Mr. Speaker, for 14 years the New Deal party brazenly carried water for communism in America and throughout the world. Now we are asked to believe that overnight it has changed into the worldwide champion of anticommunism.

While welcoming administration professions of anticommunism, Congress and the people should remember that the Good Book says, "By their fruits ye shall know them." A management which has committed 14 years of blunders for communism is hardly qualified, because of an almost overnight reformation, to be given a blank check for a crusade against communism.

Mr. Speaker, suppose this intervention proposal fits right into Stalin's plans? If American intervention in the Balkans is what the Communists want, we had better learn that fact now.

Most all Americans are agreed now on the dangers of communism. Some of us have been concerned about communism for a long time. Our warnings and our efforts, such as my amendment to prevent post-war lend-lease from going to Russia and others, were ignored.

But now is not a time for recriminations. It is a time to carefully appraise our position and chart our course. The decision involves unlimited consequences. Our intentions do not matter. The consequences follow automatically.

To get a clear understanding of our present situation, we must go back a long way. When our leaders precipitated us into World War I, they thereby committed us to the one lasting consequence of that war. What was that consequence? The establishment of communism in full control of a powerful government—Russia.

NEW DEAL SPARKS COMMUNIST EXPANSION

Following this initial victory, we did not hear much about communism between 1921 and 1933. But when the New Deal took over in 1933, it was not long until Roosevelt gave communism a tremendous boost by official recognition.

This recognition enabled communism to begin to expand its activities, both in Europe and America. At that time the Communists were secretly promoting World War II. Finally Stalin's deal with Hitler precipitated the conflict.

When Hitler attacked Russia in 1941, Roosevelt immediately pledged the Communists unlimited materials from America, with no questions asked and no pledges made in return. Billions of our resources went to Russia. But Russia's hostility toward us never lessened. Many of our officials knew of this continuing hostility, but kept that fact from our people.

Many strange things happened. America's then No. 1 Communist, Earl Browder, was in the Federal penitentiary for violating our statutes. The New Deal pardoned him. All through the war the New Deal high command, both civilian and military, catered to Russia's every whim and every demand. War materials reportedly went to Russia ahead of the necessities of our own troops.

But she returned less in reverse lend-lease than we received from the Fiji Islands.

The Communists saw that the longer the war lasted the greater would be their victory. Accordingly, they cunningly insisted on the barbaric demand for unconditional surrender to prolong enemy resistance.

REAL WAR TRIUMPH WAS STALIN'S

When hostilities ceased, we had the momentary elation of a great military victory. But the real triumph was Stalin's—achieved with the aid of 400,000 Americans who died believing they were fighting for the Atlantic Charter.

Even after VJ-day, our foreign policy remained perfectly attuned to the wishes of the Kremlin. Using human distress in Europe as the bait, Communists promoted UNRRA, with Uncle Sam paying the bill.

Whatever the intentions were, UNRRA added to Stalin's conquests. Congress had been specifically warned that UNRRA would enable Stalin to extend his mastery over Europe. But the New Deal Congress, aided by the failure of the Republican leadership to explode this scheme, voted almost \$3,000,000,000 of the savings of the American people for this arsenal of communism.

Our postwar policy in Germany also carried out the desires of the Kremlin. The Morgenthau plan and the official hate-the-German doctrine were Moscow approved and enabled the Communists to woo the German people. The New Deal party carried out Moscow's order.

NOVEMBER ELECTION FORCES CHANGE IN STRATEGY

Then last November a titanic ballot-box uprising took place in America. The American people demonstrated overwhelming opposition to a foreign and domestic policy which, knowingly or unwittingly, was following the Communist Party line.

So the conspirators in the Kremlin had to revise their strategy for world conquest. Let us visualize the reaction of the top Communists to our election. Stalin knew that direct handouts from America were over. He also knew that America was entirely too strong to challenge militarily; so what should he do in his unswerving objective of world domination?

Surely, Stalin would determine that he must reverse his tactics here to continue his conquests. Perhaps his mind would recall the famous prediction of Huey Long, who declared that "if fascism ever comes to America, it will come in the name of antifascism."

What better tactic could Stalin now develop than to promote communism in America in the name of anticommunism? This tactic, of course, would require the continual creation of communistic scares outside America.

Likewise, if he were to exhibit traditional Russian cunning, an historical Russian tactic would suggest itself to him. He would recall how Czar Alexander I sucked Napoleon into advancing to Moscow, and how that over-extended position so depleted Napoleon's strength that later he toppled easily at Waterloo.

Then Stalin might smile as he recalled Hitler's 1,500-mile supply line to Stalingrad. He would remember how the devouring logistics of that far-flung position decimated Hitler's military machine. So, Stalin would determine that he must keep America overextended and off balance.

AMERICA "OUT ON LIMB"

That would be the political strategy, just as it always has been a favored Russian tactic. He would needle us and play hit-and-run infiltration wherever America could be sucked in, especially remembering, of course, our continued willingness to aid the outposts of the British Empire.

This strategy would have another especial value to Mr. Stalin. With American attention on an external campaign against communism, his army of stooges in the New Deal could quickly be enrobed in a concealing mantle of anticommunism.

So, besides involving the American people in bankrupting commitments abroad, a communistic drive would divert suspicion and attention from Stalin's agents in the New Deal.

This scheme would make use of the tactics long used by subway pickpockets. Do you remember that trick? It was

for one thief to concentrate the victim's attention by frontal shoving and jostling, while the thievery was carried out by the accomplice in the rear. He picked the pocket while the victim's attention was on the disturber in front of him. It is a simple trick, but Mr. Stalin has apparently been dealing with simple minds in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, it appears that the Communists have started this strategy, and that Mr. Truman and his advisers have been taken in. He proposes to send large amounts of military aid to Greece and Turkey. Most certainly we will apparently stabilize the situation there for awhile. Probably the Communists will fold their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUFFETT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is the gentleman intimating that the Communists are going to quit?

Mr. BUFFETT. Oh, no; just wait until the next paragraph.

UNCLE SAM, INTERNATIONAL FIREMAN

Then after we have spread ourselves in Greece and Turkey, and our leaders are patting themselves on the back for their successful firm stand, a new alarm will come in. Communistic outbreaks will be reported serious in another area. We will rush to that alarm. A billion-dollar call will come from Korea. There will be renewed demands from China.

All over the world we would soon be answering alarms like an international fireman, maintaining garrisons, and pouring out our resources. Our position would become more over-extended than Hitler's was at the height of his conquests—if it is not already.

In the meantime, what will have happened at home? Economy plans will have generally gone up in smoke. The futility of then attempting to stop the reckless spenders, aided by the sly inside agents of the Kremlin, would quickly become apparent to all. In the pattern developed through the war years of deficit spending, this administration combination would dress up every spending scheme as vital in their anti-Communist program.

Attempts at economy would again be smeared as reactionary efforts to save dollars at the cost of the lives of American boys. Patriots who try to bring about economy would be branded as Stalin lovers.

The misery of the people, from continued militarism and inflation, would soon become unbearable. As their anguished protests became vocal, the shackles of regimentation and coercion, so lately thrown off, could be refastened in the name of stopping communism at home.

Of course, all this spending over the world will both make certain and hasten a financial collapse in America—an economic Pearl Harbor. That is the ultimate goal of the current Red needling.

INFLATION—COMMUNISM'S SECRET WEAPON

Stalin knows, as Lenin taught him, that the surest way to overturn an exist-

ing social order is to debauch the currency. When the President mentioned inflation in Greece, he unconsciously touched on the very condition which Stalin is counting on to give the communists victory in America.

And so, Mr. Speaker, if America is now sucked into a state of undeclared war in Greece and other places, we would seem to be paving the way for world triumph of communism. In World Wars I and II our noble objectives vanished when military victory was won. So it will be again if we take the road to war.

We will again learn too late the truth of William Graham Sumner's words:

When a war is begun, it will run its course and bring its consequences. What the intention was makes no difference.

PARTIAL LIST OF CONSEQUENCES

But, Mr. Speaker, we should consider now what some of the ultimate consequences would be. Here are a few of the probable results:

First. Truth-telling would generally disappear in radio, press, and movie. The totalitarian tactics of smear, censorship, and lying propaganda would overwhelm those who resist. Those Americans who correctly anticipated the communistic victory in World War II were politically crucified and silenced in most cases. The same terrorism will happen again if we are now maneuvered into thinly veiled armed conflict with Russia.

Second. Military conscription would soon be demanded to fill the ranks of garrisons for Palestine and the Near East oil fields.

Third. Laboring people would be in danger of a labor draft like President Truman wanted last May. As inflation mounted, class struggle, which the Communists have never yet been able to create in America, might rapidly develop. Every hidden force of inflation would be adding to the distress of the people—as far-flung military and economic operations exhausted our economy.

Fourth. OPA regimentation and coercion would be reimposed under the old forms or in some new sugar-coated version.

Fifth. GI benefits of World War II, when added to these new foreign handouts, would soon be an almost impossible financial load for the budget. Postponement by a moratorium, or serious dilution by inflation, could follow.

Sixth. Outstanding war bonds would probably be largely frozen in the hands of their owners.

Seventh. Within a few years our currency would become so diluted by inflation that it would have only a fraction of its 1939 purchasing power.

Eighth. Then the condition having been created here that Mr. Truman described in Greece of "savings wiped out by inflation," the people, beaten and bankrupt, would be ripe for a Communist dictatorship.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUFFETT. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman is presenting a problem which we ought to consider very carefully. The gentleman spoke of the likelihood of a commu-

nistic dictatorship developing. Does the gentleman agree with me that the dictator might not be an American?

Mr. BUFFETT. Yes; that is entirely possible.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUFFETT. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Along the line of what the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] was saying, we have not had an American foreign policy which originated here for 10 or 12 years.

Mr. BUFFETT. My remarks take recognition of that possibility.

Mr. HOFFMAN. As I got it, he, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] was suggesting that this dictator might come from abroad. My understanding is that our foreign policy has been coming from abroad through the British Empire for something like 10 years. If I am wrong, I would like to have the gentleman from Ohio correct me.

Mr. BUFFETT. As these consequences began to unfold, all effective political opposition would end. In fact, passage of this scheme, when added to the humbug Presidential campaigns of 1940 and 1944, might indicate that one-party Government has already been largely accomplished.

The smear terrorism long used by the New Deal would be directed against every patriot who resisted successive moves in this so-called anti-Communist drive.

Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the Members of this House to think long and earnestly before they vote us into a probable Stalin trap—either the immediate one in Greece or later ones which may be skillfully concocted to get us out on a limb everywhere.

PROBABLY POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY HAS TEMPTED ADMINISTRATION

I am afraid the Truman high command has been tempted by the domestic political attractions abounding in this scheme. It seems to enable them at one stroke to apparently cast off their long-ingrained Communist taint and simultaneously shift the blame for 14 years of inflation.

This scheme would lay the inflation headache right in the laps of the Republicans. Truman could then say that the end of OPA, not the foreign hand-outs, brought skyrocketing price levels. The Republicans could not point out that excessive foreign hand-outs caused the inflation, because they would be recorded in favor of that policy. So the Balkan deal seems made to order to revive the New Deal domestically and likewise made to order for Stalin internationally.

Even if it were desirable, America is not strong enough to police the world by military force. If that attempt is made, the blessings of liberty will be replaced by coercion and tyranny at home.

Our Christian ideals cannot be exported to other lands by dollars and guns. Persuasion and example are the methods taught by the Carpenter of Nazareth, and if we believe in Christianity we should try to advance our ideals by His methods.

IMPERIALISM ABROAD AND FREEDOM AT HOME WILL NOT WORK

We cannot practice might and force abroad and retain freedom at home. We cannot talk world cooperation and practice power politics. If we try to face both ways at once, we will repeat the sad lesson of the Crusades. Ernest Barker summed up that tragedy in these words:

The Crusades may be written down as a failure. They ended not in the occupation of the east by the Christian west, but in the conquest of the west by the Mohammedan east.

Mr. Speaker, is the Truman administration truly trying to stop communism? Then its task begins at home. I suggest the same three-point program that I have long advocated, for a starter:

First. Clean out the Communists and the fellow travelers in our own Government.

Second. Stop giving foreign nations free economic support. End the administration policies that have used America as an arsenal for communism. Encourage genuine relief under nonpolitical auspices.

Third. Stop imitating communism. Communism arose out of the ashes of an economy destroyed by currency inflation and was welcomed by a people saddled with tyrannical bureaucracy. To stop communism we must balance the budget, reduce the debt, and cut taxes.

Mr. Speaker, long ago the admonition was offered "Physician, heal thyself." If the Truman administration is now finally interested in stopping the spread of communism, it will take to heart that specific advice from the Founder of the only effective antidote for communism, the Christian religion.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SADLAK asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech delivered by Senator McMAHON, of Connecticut, at the annual banquet of the St. Patrick's Society at Brooklyn, St. George Hotel, last evening.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. GAMBLE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BLATNIK asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial and a letter.

DEALING WITH COMMUNISTS SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court yesterday upheld a court of appeals decision sustaining the right of the Civil Service Commission to dis-

charge employees who follow the Communist Party line.

Now that the beliefs of the vast majority of the members of Congress have been fortified by judicial decision, it is the direct responsibility of the executive branch to adhere to the policy of discharging from the Federal pay roll all Communists and fellow travelers.

For several years I have been urging the Civil Service Commission to exercise its responsibility in these matters, but I have been confronted by evasions, excuses, and complete indifference.

Last year I asked the Civil Service Commission to review its cases to determine those on the Federal pay roll about whom there was reasonable doubt concerning their loyalty to the United States. This the Commission failed to do, based upon the confused legal theory that falsification of the loyalty oath was not a fraud.

Again I call upon the Civil Service Commission to review its cases and either discharge or report to the agency concerned all employees who are members of Communist organizations or about whom there is reasonable doubt concerning their loyalty.

This discussion brings me to report a recent example of negligence in connection with the hiring of disloyal Federal employees.

On February 14, 1947, my attention was called to a Federal employee who had been on the Federal pay roll since August 1, 1945, with the War Assets Administration. He was promoted from his entrance salary of \$4,100 a year to \$4,900 a year with the War Assets Administration and then transferred to the Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce requested his transfer in order to employ him at \$8,100 a year to go on a special mission to inspect chemical plants in Germany.

The information which came to me indicated that this employee was a follower of Communist doctrines and disloyal to the United States.

Accordingly, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of Commerce on February 20, 1947, which is as follows:

MY DEAR SECRETARY: My attention has been directed to the employment by the Commerce Department of Mr. ———, as a P-7 to inspect chemical plants in Germany.

Information in the possession of the committee indicates a serious doubt as to the loyalty of this employee, who began service with the Commerce Department on February 1, 1947. His record indicates clearly that a careful and thorough investigation should have been conducted of his character and loyalty before his employment with the Government.

I request that a thorough and intensive investigation of Mr. ———'s background, with particular reference to his loyalty to the United States, be made and that I be furnished a copy of such investigation before he is permitted to go abroad.

Sincerely,

EDWARD H. REES,
Chairman.

The Department of Commerce advised me that no further investigation of this employee has been contemplated, but upon the basis of my letter he would not

be sent abroad until the Department had fully investigated the matter.

On March 5, 1947, the Department of Commerce advised that the employee had resigned his position.

During the interim I continued the investigation of this employee and disclosed the following information:

He was born on May 24, 1910, at Harbin, Manchuria, as Louis Hyman Levitsky. He registered at the City College of New York on January 27, 1931, and was suspended by the board of higher education on February 9, 1933, for participation in a mock trial where students protested the opposition of college President Robinson and Director Leninhan to the alleged Communist agitation going on at the college among the students. The suspension was for a period of 4 weeks and later on he was dropped from the rolls of the college permanently because of poor scholastic standing. Also included in the group of students suspended by the board of higher education was Joseph S. Starobin who is presently foreign editor of the Daily Worker. While attending the City College of New York, Levitsky was a member of the Liberal Club which was considered by its own faculty adviser as a group of young Communists whose activities and policies adhered rigidly to the Communist Party line and before which Earl Browder and Mike Gold made speeches.

His parents are signers of the 1943 Communist Party petition.

Statements made about him and his family indicate a background of communism dating back to the Russian revolution. During this time the White Russians drove Levitsky's family out of Russia to Manchuria where he was born. Relatives of Levitsky are said to be officials in local Soviets of the present Russian Government.

A photostatic copy of his application for employment with the War Assets Administration which is duplicated in the files of the Commerce Department, shows that he was born in Harbin, China, May 24, 1910. In answer to the question regarding loyalty he stated that he was loyal to the United States. Also, on his application, he stated that he had no relatives living in foreign countries.

Assuming that these answers on his application are insufficient to raise a question as to whether he should be investigated before employment with the Federal Government, it certainly is reasonable to expect that the Department of Commerce would investigate the background, character, and loyalty of every employee it sends abroad, particularly upon such important missions.

The seriousness of this personnel action is emphasized by the fact that this man was not to perform routine duties but was to represent the United States Government in the examination of chemical establishments in Germany. These industrials have a direct effect upon Germany's war potential and they have been the subject of requisition by Communist-dominated countries.

The case raises many questions in my mind because it occurred at the very time when the President's committee to investigate loyalty among Government employees was reporting its findings to the President.

My investigation also revealed that the War Assets Administration conducted a superficial investigation of this man in December 1946 while he was employed

with that agency, and none of the facts which I have found bearing upon his loyalty to this country were uncovered during that investigation. In fact, the investigation by the War Assets Administration indicated that there was no reason why he could not be promoted to a higher position for which he was then being considered.

Under the present policy of the Civil Service Commission delegating authority to the various departments and agencies, this man could be appointed to a position with the Federal Government in Florida without any question being raised concerning his loyalty to the United States.

My question is, How many other cases are there like this, and how many other employees are being sent on confidential missions to Europe who have not been investigated thoroughly?

It seems clear that if this could happen once it could happen many times. The files of the Civil Service Commission contain many investigations which have established reasonable doubt as to the loyalty of employees who are now on the Federal pay roll, but the Commission has, in my opinion, neglected its responsibility of advising the departments and agencies of the presence of this type of person in the Federal pay roll.

To allow people with subversive views to remain on the public pay roll is unfair to the thousands of loyal, patriotic career employees in Government. Not only that, but it is manifestly unfair to the Government and to the people of this country to permit people with foreign ideologies to be employed in the public service. The people of this country are entitled to the services of people whose loyalties are not questioned. They are also entitled to be protected from people with subversive views and activities.

In the near future I hope our committee may conduct an extensive investigation into the matter of loyalty of Federal employees. However, legislation is not the entire solution to the problem. There is no question but that the executive branch has ample authority now fortified by a Supreme Court decision to eliminate all disloyal employees who are on the Federal pay roll. It is not just a question of funds or appropriations which prevents these persons from being removed. It is the neglect or indifference on the part of some of our responsible officials.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution to print for the use of the Committee on Finance additional copies of Senate Report No. 610, Seventy-sixth Congress, entitled "Survey of Experience of Incentive Taxation"; to the Committee on House Administration.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Thursday, March 20, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

462. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill requesting an appropriation in the aggregate amount of \$54,036.69 providing for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who sustained losses by reasons of conditions prevailing in the world during recent years; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

463. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 2 of the act prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home located at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 564; 24 U. S. C. 60); to the Committee on Armed Services.

464. A letter from the Secretary of Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill authorizing the adjudication of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry against the United States for losses arising out of the evacuation or exclusion of such persons by the War Department from the west coast, Alaska, and Hawaii during World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

465. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list or schedules or parts of lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 148. Resolution to provide for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 2413, to amend the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 162). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 149. Resolution to provide for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 146, to extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 163). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1999. A bill to authorize additional allowances of good time and the payment of compensation to prison inmates performing exceptionally meritorious or outstanding services; without amendment (Rept. No. 164). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 354. A bill for the relief of the Dixie Margarine Co., a Tennessee corporation of Memphis, Tenn.; with amendment (Rept. No. 165). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REEVES: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 389. A bill for the relief of the dependents of Carl B. Sanborn; without amend-

ment (Rept. No. 166). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS. Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 400. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Gordon; with amendment (Rept. No. 167). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 986. A bill for the relief of Leslie A. Ashlock; with amendment (Rept. No. 168). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1065. A bill for the relief of the estate of Thomas Gambacorto; with amendment (Rept. No. 169). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SPRINGER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1393. A bill for the relief of Donna L. J. Carlisle; with amendment (Rept. No. 170). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1585. A bill for the relief of Adolph Pfannenstiel; with amendment (Rept. 171). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Armed Services was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2543) to repeal the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and the same was referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOGGS of Delaware:

H. R. 2612. A bill to amend section 23 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to deduction of trade or business expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 2613. A bill to require the establishment of a classification of freight and a scale of class rates, for application to transportation of property by railroad, so adjusted as not to discriminate among regions or territories in the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2614. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Alcohol Beverage Control Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 2615. A bill to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. EATON:

H. R. 2616. A bill to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. R. 2617. A bill to amend section 2 of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451; 16 U. S. C. 718 (b)), as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MANASCO:

H. R. 2618. A bill providing for the conveyance to the town of Aliceville, Ala., the Aliceville prisoner-of-war camp determined to be surplus to the needs of the War Department; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska (by request):

H. R. 2619. A bill to authorize the establishment of the District Educational Agency for Surplus Property in the municipal government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska:

H. R. 2620. A bill to establish a program for the rehabilitation of alcoholics, promote temperance, and provide for the medical and scientific treatment of persons found to be alcoholics by the courts of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 2621. A bill relating to compensation for veterans of World War II who have a service-contracted or a service-aggravated tuberculous condition; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MUNDT:

H. R. 2622. A bill to authorize loans for Indians and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. REDDEN:

H. R. 2623. A bill to provide for recognition of the State of North Carolina as a community-property State for Federal income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of Texas (by request):

H. R. 2624. A bill relating to the exclusion from gross income of income attributable to certain stock options; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of Texas:

H. R. 2625. A bill to amend the Norris-La-Guardia Anti-Injunction Act so as to permit courts of the United States to enjoin violence in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska (by request):

H. R. 2626. A bill to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the killing of wild birds and wild animals in the District of Columbia," approved June 30, 1906, to provide for the killing of starlings; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 2627. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Pigeon River under authority of the act approved May 29, 1945; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. J. Res. 152. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of Virginia sun-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TABER:

H. Res. 151. Resolution providing an allocation from the contingent fund of the House to the Committee on Appropriations for expenses of studies and examinations; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey:

H. Res. 152. Resolution providing further expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by clause 1 (Q) of rule XI incurred by the Committee on Un-American Activities; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. Res. 153. Resolution to continue the authority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate the transportation situation; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to preserve public lands in Idaho in their present ownership status; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States

relative to centralized purchasing for Navy ship's service stores; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 2628. A bill for the relief of Victor A. Kravchenko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2629. A bill for the relief of Emanuel Carinos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEWART:

H. R. 2630. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Christine West and Mrs. Jesse West; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEE:

H. R. 2631. A bill for the relief of Charles F. Barrett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 2632. A bill for the relief of Vasilios Demiris, alias Vasil Georgieff Demiroff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONRONEY:

H. R. 2633. A bill for the relief of Claude T. Thomas, legal guardian of Elizabeth Ann Mervine, a minor, and the estates of Mary L. Poole, deceased, and Hazel S. Thomas, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H. R. 2634. A bill for the relief of the Tampa Chapter, No. 113, United Daughters of the Confederacy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEVENSON:

H. R. 2635. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Arthur DeWitt Janes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 7 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

221 By Mr. WELCH: California State Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, relating to memorializing the Congress of the United States, in considering and acting upon the budget, to give due consideration to the need and necessity of a strong national defense and adequate Naval and Military Establishments; to the Committee on Appropriations.

222. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin at Fond du Lac, Wis., February 25, 1947, asking that all controls be removed, that the fixing of tariffs be left entirely to congressional action, that this country stop borrowing money from its citizens to lend to other countries, and that the need for agricultural machinery in this country be adequately supplied before shipping it to other countries; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1947

(Legislative day of Wednesday, February 19, 1947)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Lord Jesus, Thou who art the way, the truth, and the life, hear us as we